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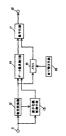
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(54) [発明の名称] 符号化装置

(57) 【要約】

[目的] 画質劣化の目立ち易い赤色部のノイズを低減 させるため、そのプロックの量子化歪みを低減し両質の 改善を図る。

「構成】 入分盤子11には解皮供号と母差供号が連幅 に入力され底交変換器12で底交変換される。量子化解 初御手段13は入力帽子11に入力された色差個号から 画像の赤色館を検出しその色差プロック及び間一位層の 輝度プロックに対して直交変換器12から出力された量 子化植物御信号を変化させる。その量子化植物御信号に 従って最子化後のデータ量の見種りをデータ量見種り器 14で行っている間にメモリ15に蓄えられた色差信号 と観察根長を並べ替え手段16で正規の前に並べ替え、 毎子を終19に母給される



[0005]

【特許請求の範囲】

[請求項1] 入力される映像信号を直交変義し、直交 成分 (D C 信号と交流成分) と菓子化館制御信号とを出 力する直交変義器と、

入力される前配映像信号の色差ブロックから赤色部分を 接出し、その色差ブロック及び同一位図の輝度ブロック の前記値交変機器から供給された量子化解例資信号を変 化させる最下化解例第二段と、

前記並べ替え手段から供給された映像団号を前記データ 量見費り器で求められた量子化幅で量子化を行う量子化 器とを有することを特徴とする符号化装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

母と.

[0001] [新業上の利用分野]本発明はディジタル映像値号を圧 20 総及び仲張する符号化装置に関するものである。

[0002] 「使わの技術」が、未機器サモディジタル化して記録 用生するD1, D2ビデオテープリコーダ (以下、VT Rと地等)、が研究されている。また、RE共和国として モディジタが発生した記録できるビヴォフロッセー ディジタが発生した記録できるビヴォフロッセー カイジタが発生した記録できるビの研究が起んでいる。R生用ディンタルVTRの研究が起してはアンセジョン学会接(VO、45、No.7、D9 813~8 19, 1991) 記載の批析がある。この成生形ディジ 39 サンドリアは記録を行めーア加密を参与が生ま物い。

【0004】以上のように構成された従来の符号化振置 るように養子 の動作について以下現現する。映像能のは輝度信号 (Y 保持) 及び色差信号 (R - Y信号) が各々 8×8 南東岸位にプロック化され、西街上同一位輩にあ 50 (0009)

(発売が無利しようとする報覧) 創御の売を告分に現れ カイズを延載させらうする場合へも外の心性部号 のブロックの否を必要させるとうとは、その色差回号の 対コックに同一を図まる解棄の場合のブロックの形と改 著させなければならない。しかしながら上記の構成で は、同一意図ともの理解で目の一色器では、12で解棄の号 かがまた状態が行われるため、色器では、23で指揮の 利は基子化が打れているためをを搭載させることがで なない。

[0006] 本発明は上配従来の問題点を解決するもので、画像の赤色部分のノイズを低減させ函質の改善を図る持与化設置を提供することを目的とする。

[0007] [課題を解決するための手段] 本発明は上紀日的を達成 するために、入力される映像信号を直交変換し、直交成 分(DC信号と交流成分)と量子化傾制御信号とを出力 する直交変換器と、入力される映像信号の色差プロック から赤色部分を検出し、その色差プロック及び同一位置 の輝度プロックの直交変換器から供給された量子化幅制 都信号を変化させる量子化幅制御手段と、直交変換器か ら供給された映像信号を量子化幅制御手段から供給され た妻子小郎制御役号に従って量子化後のデータ量の見籍 りを行うデータ亜規積り弱と、データ量見積り期間を使 って直交楽神器から供給された映像信号のブロック順を 並べ替える並べ替え手段と、並べ替え手段から供給され た映像哲号をデータ最見積り器で求められた量子化幅で 最子化を行う量子化器とを持つ構成を有している。 [0008]

(中間) 本架所は上記した構成により、量子化偏的関手 級で映像時号の赤色部分が検討された場合、その位数の 頻繁プロックと色影プロックの着子化能をより扱かくす るように量子化幅計算信号を変化させる。その結束、検 保証号の赤色部のブロックの量子化類形は低減し、頻像 の赤色部に現れるノイズが拡張し、質像

3 【実施例】以下、本党明における符号化装置の実施例に ついて述べる。

【0010】図1は本學問の許具装備のプロック関であ る。図1において、11は映像信号の輝度信号 (Y信 明) 及び何差信号 (R-Y信号、B-Y信号) を各々8 ×8周素にプロック化された信号が入力される入力端 子、12は入力端子11に入力されたプロック毎の信号 を直心療機1、 直や成分 (DC保分とや液成分) と量子 化幅制御信号を出力する痕交変機器、13は入力端子1 1 に入力された色差信号のプロックから画像の赤色部分 10 を検出し、その色差俳号のプロック及び同一位置の輝度 信号のプロックの直交変機器12から出力された量子化 幅製器信号を変化させる量子化解解器手段、14は直交 変換器12から出力された信号を量子化幅制御手段13 から出力された量子化幅製御信号に従って量子化接のデ ータ最の見積りを行うデータ番見積り器、1 S は度を変 機器12から出力された信号を1マクロブロック分(Y 個号4プロック、R-Y信号1プロック、B-Y信号1 ブロック) 記憶しておくメモリ、16はメモリ15に基 並べ替え手段、17はメモリ15から出力された個号を ゲータ管禁縮り裂14で求められた量子を超で量子化を 行う最子化器で、最子化された信号は出力増予18に供 給される。

【0011】以上のように構成された本祭明の実施例に おける符号化装置の動作について以下説明する。

【0012】映像信号は輝度信号(Y信号)及び色差信 号 (R-Y信号、B-Y信号) が各々8×8囲業単位に プロック化され、面面上同一位置にあるY信号4プロッ クとR-Y信号1プロック、B-Y信号1プロックで1 卸 マクロブロックを構成している。そして、マクロブロッ ク内のプロック順が正規の順とは逆にR-Y。B-Y。 Y. Y. Y. Yの順に映像信号を入力帽子11に入力す る。南交楽練報12はプロック紙の信号を南交楽機し、 底交成分(DC信号と交流成分)を出力する。また、直 交変換後の信号の状態を判定し電子化幅制御信号を出力 する。最子化朝鮮御手段13では入力爆子11に入力さ れた信号の色差プロックの信号から画像のそのプロック 位置が赤色であるかを何斯する。そして、赤色と何定さ

れた場合はそのブロックの同一位間にある輝度信号4ブ ロック及び色差信号2プロックに対して、直交変換器1 2から出力された量子化模製御信号を変化させ、より組 かい量子化が行われるようにする。データ量見積り数1 4 は直交変機器 1 2 から出力された信号を最子化幅制御 手段13から出力された量子化輻射器信号に従って量子 化後のデータ量を見締る。並べ替え手段16はデータ量 見種り期間中にメモリ15に蓄えられた1マクロプロッ ク分の信号をY、Y、Y、Y、R-Y、B-Yと正規の 節に並べ替えを行う。最子化器17はメモリ16から出 カネれた信号をデータ曼見精り終14で求められた量子 化幅に従って離子化を行い、出力帽子18に供給され

【0013】なお、量子化幅財御手段13は入力増予1 1の入力信号から赤色部の検出を行っているが、直交要 機暴12の出力併昇を用いても実現することが可能であ

【0014】また、並べ替え手段は新たにメモリを設け ずに、それ以降にメモリがある場合にはそのメモリを利 えられた1マクロブロック内のブロック版を並べ替える 20 加して実現するか、直交変換後の遅延最を利用して実現 することも可能である。

[0015] 「発明の効果」以上のように水発用は、固備の赤色部に

対応するブロックはより細かい量子化が行われ量子化調 差が伝統し、関係の赤色部分に現れるノイズが低減で 今、 関督の改善を実項できる。

[図面の簡単な説明] 【関1】本発明の実施例における符号化装置の構成を示

すプロック関 【図2】従来の符号化装置の構成を示すプロック図 [符号の説明]

11 人力調子

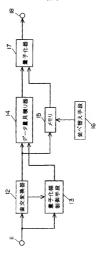
12 直交変換器 13 最子化解制排手段

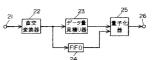
1.4 データ委員籍り扱 15 メモリ

16 並べ替え手段 17 最子化聚

18 出力電子







PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

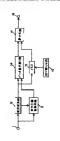
(11)Publication number: 07-170516 (43)Date of publication of application: 04.07.1995

(54) CODER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve the picture quelity by reducing quantization distortion of a block in order to reduce noise in a red part in which deterioration in picture quality is highly prominent.

CONSTITUTION: A luminance signal and a color difference signal are inputted to an input terminal 11 in a reverse order and they are orthogonally transformed by an orthogonal transformation device 12, A quantization width control means 13 detects a red part of a picture from the color difference signal inputted to the input terminal 11 to change a quantization width control signal outputted from the orthogonal transformation device 12 with respect to a color difference block and a luminance block of the same position. While a data quantity after quantization is estimated by a data quantity estimate device 14 according to the quantization width control signal, the color difference signal and the luminence signal stored in a memory 15 are rearranged in the regular order by a rearrengement means 16 and the result is fed to a quantization device 17



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]Coding equipment comprising:

A DC to AC converter which carries out orthogonal transformation of the video signel inputted, and outputs a quadrature component (a DC signal and an alternating current component) and a quantization width control signal.

A quantization width control means to which a quantization width control signal which detected a red portion from a color difference block of said video signal inputted, and was supplied from said DC to AO converter of the color difference block and a luminosity block of the same position is

A data volume estimated machine which estimates data volume after quantization according to a quentization width control signal to which a video signal supplied from said DC to AC converter was supplied from said quantization width control means.

A quantizer which quantizes with quantization width asked for a video signal supplied from a rearrangement means which rearranges the order of a block of a video signal supplied from said DC to AC converter using the data volume estimated period, and said rearrangement means with said data volume estimated mechine.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

supplied to the output terminal 26.

[0005]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the coding equipment which compresses and elongates a digital video signal. T00021 [Description of the Prior Art]In recent years, D1 and D2 videotape recorder (it abbreviates to VTR hereafter.) which digitize and carry out record reproduction of the video signal are developed. Development of VTR which can record the video floppy disk which can carry out

record reproduction of the digital still picture as consumer appliances, and a digital animation is progressing. As an example of development of a noncommercial digital video tape recorder, there are several examples given in Institute of Television Engineers of Japan (Vol.45, No.7, pp. 813-819-1991). Using many techniques, this noncommercial digital video tape recorder compresses data volume about into 1/5, and is recording the degree of ** which a video signal has, [0003]Below, conventional coding equipment is explained. Drawing 2 is a block diagram of conventional coding equipment. The input terminal into which the signal with which 21 was respectively blocked by 8x8 pixels in the luminance signal (Y signal) and color-difference signal (the R-Y signal, the B-Y signal) of the video signal is inputted in drawing 2. The DC to AC converter which 22 carries out orthogonal transformation of the signal for every block inputted into the input terminal 21, and outputs a quadrature component (a DC signal and an alternating current component) and a quantization width control signal. The data volume estimated machine with which 23 estimates the data volume after quantization for the signal outputted from DC to AC converter 22 according to a quantization width control signal, FIFO for which 24 is delayed in a signal during data volume estimated, and 25 are the quantizers which quentize with the quantization width asked for the signal outputted from FIFO24 with the data volume estimated machine 23, and the quantized signal is supplied to the output terminal 26. [0004]Operation of the conventional coding equipment constituted as mentioned above is explained below. A luminance signal (Y signal) and a color-difference signal (a R-Y signal, a B-Y signal) are respectively blocked by 8x8 pixel units, and the video signal constitutes one macro block from 4 blocks of Y signals in a same-on screen position, 1 block of R-Y signals, end 1 block of B-Y signals. And the inside of a macro block inputs into the input terminal 21 Y, Y, Y, Y, R-Y, and the video signal constituted in order of B-Y. DC to AC converter 22 carries out orthogonal transformation of the signal for every block, and outputs a quedrature component (a DC signal and an alternating current component). The state of the signal after orthogonal transformation is judged and a quantization width control signal is outputted. The data volume estimeted machine 23 estimates the deta volume after quantization for the signal outputted from DC to AC converter 22 according to a quantization width control signal. The quantizer 25 quantizes according to the quantization width asked for the signal which was delayed during data

volume estimated and outputted from FIFO24 with the data volume estimated machine 23, and is [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]When it is soing to reduce the noise which appears in

-1 -- **********

the red portion of a picture, while making distortion of the block of the color-difference signal of the portion introve, distortion of the block of the luniformace signal in the same position sets the block of the color-difference signal must also make it improves flowever, in the above-mentioned composition, in the luniformic signal and color-difference signal in the same position, since processing is performed previously, even if the direction of a luniformic signal stands to detact the red portion of a picture and tracks to reduce distortion with a color-difference signal, since quantization is performed, the luniformic signal cannot already reduce distortion. [0000]This invention solves the above-mentioned conventional problems, and it sims at providing the coding equipment which reduces the noise of the red portion of a picture and aims at the improvement of improvement.

(0007)
[Means for Solving the Problem]A DC to AC converter which this invention carries out orthogonal transformation of the video signal injuntted to achieve the above objects, and outputs a quadrature component (a DG signal and an alternating current component) and a quantization width control signal, A quantization width control signal, A quantization width control signal which detected a red portion from a color difference block of a video signal injuntted, and was supplied from a DC to AC converter of the color difference block and a luminosity block of the same position is changed. A data volume estimated machine which estimates data volume after quantization with control signal volume after quantization according to a quantization width control signal to which a video signal supplied from a DC to AC converter was supplied from a Quantization with control mansa, it has composition with a newarasgement means which rearranges the order of a block of a video signal supplied from a DC to AC converter using a data volume estimated procision, and a quantizar which with substantial procision with a shed for a video signal supplied from a rearrangement means with a data volume estimated procision.

[Function]When the red portion of a video signal is detected by a quantization width control means by the above-mentioned composition, this invention changes a quantization width control signal so that quantization width of the luminosity block of the position and a color difference block may be made finer. As a result, the quantization error of a block of the red part of a video signal is reduced, and the noise which appears in the red part of a picture reduces it. (0009)

[Example] Hereafter, the example of the coding equipment in this invention is described. [0010]Drawing 1 is a block diagram of the numerals device of this invention. The input terminal into which the signal with which 11 was respectively blocked by 8x8 pixels in the luminance signal (Y signal) and color-difference signal (the R-Y signal, the B-Y signal) of the video signal is inputted in drawing 1, The DC to AC converter which 12 carries out orthogonal transformation of the signal for every block inputted into the input terminal 11, and outputs a quadrature component (a DC signal and an alternating current component) and a quantization width control signal, 13 detects the red portion of a picture from the block of the color-difference signal inputted into the input terminal 11. The quantization width control means to which the quantization width control signal outputted from DC to AC converter 12 of the block of the color-difference signal and the block of the luminance signal of the same position is changed, The data volume estimated machine with which 14 estimates the data volume after quantization according to the quantization width control signal outputted from the quantization width control means 13 in the signal outputted from DC to AC converter 12, The memory 15 remembers the signal outputted from DC to AC converter 12 to be by one macro block (4 blocks of Y signals, 1 block of R-Y signals, 1 block of B-Y signals), The rearrangement means which rearranges the order of a block in 1 macro block by which 16 was stored in the memory 15, and 17 are the quantizers which quantize with the quantization width asked for the signal outputted from the memory 15 with the data volume estimated machine 14. The quantized signal is supplied to the output terminal 18. [0011]Operation of the coding equipment in the example of this invention constituted as

mentioned above is explained below.
[0012]A luminance signal (Y signal) and a color-difference signal (a R-Y signal, a B-Y signal) are

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respectively blocked by 8x8 pixel units, and the video signal constitutes one macro block from 4 blocks of Y signals in a same-on screen position, 1 block of R-Y signals, and 1 block of B-Y signals. And the order of a block in a macro block inputs a video signal into the input terminal 11 contrary to regular order in order of R-Y, B-Y, Y, Y, Y, and Y, DC to AC converter 12 carries out orthogonal transformation of the signal for every block, and outputs a quadrature component (a DC signal and an alternating current component). The state of the signal after orthogonal transformation is judged and a quantization width control signal is outputted. In the quantization width control means 13 it is judged whether the block position of a picture is red from the signal of the color difference block of the signal inputted into the input terminal 11. And when judged with red, the quantization width control signal outputted from DC to AC converter 12 is changed to 4 blocks of luminance signals and 2 blocks of color-difference signals in the same position of the block, and finer quantization is made to be performed. The data volume estimated machine 14 estimates the data volume after quantization according to the quantization width control signal outputted from the quantization width control means 13 in the signal outputted from DC to AC converter 12. The rearrangement means 16 rearranges into Y, Y, Y, Y, R-Y, B-Y, and regular order the signal for one macro block stored in the memory 15 during data volume estimated. The quantizer 17 quantizes according to the quantization width asked for the signal outputted from the memory 15 with the data volume estimated machine 14, and is supplied to the output terminal 18.

[0013]Although the quantization width control means 13 is detecting the red part from the input signal of the input terminal 11, it is possible to realize, even if it uses the output signal of DC to AC converter 12.

[0014] it realizes using the memory or a rearrangement means can also be realized using the delaying amount after orthogonal transformation, when there is a memory after it, without newly providing a memory. [0015]

Effect of the Invention]As mentioned above, finer quantization can be performed, a quantization error can reduce the block corresponding to the red part of a picture, and this invention can reduce the noise which appears in the red portion of a picture, and can realize the improvement of image quality.

[Translation done.]